Soils/Aggregate Field Proficiency 2013

AASHTO T217-87	Determination of Moisture in Soils by means of a Calcium Carbide Gas Pressure Moisture Tester
VTM - 12	Use of One- Point Proctor Density

MARTCP Method SAPercent Moisture Content Procedure
1.3

VTM-10 Determining Percent of Moisture and Density Using the Nuclear Gauge

VTM-10 Roller Pattern

VTM-10 Control Strip

VTM-10 Test Section

SPEEDY MOISTURE TEST

Note to Examiner: Provide student with a complete speedy kit, No. 4 sieve, speedy chart, and sample of soil.

Tri	ials	
First	Second	1
		Make sure moisture tester is clean and in good working order. Place three measures of calcium carbide and two steel balls in the large part of the moisture tester. Do not let the steel balls fall against the dial. (Sand can be used instead of calcium carbide for demonstration purposes.)
		Sieve sample of soil through the No. 4 sieve.
		Weigh soil sample on tared balance in kit and place in the cap.
		Holding tester horizontally, insert cap and tighten clamps.
		Holding tester vertically, tap top to allow soil to fall into large chamber.
		Holding tester horizontally, rotate it so that the steel balls are put into orbit around the inside.
		Rotate for 10 seconds, rest for 20 seconds. Repeat for a total of three (3) minutes.
		Holding tester horizontally, read the pressure dial. Determine the moisture content of the soil from the speedy moisture chart by finding the dial reading and next to it reading the moisture content.
		Carefully remove the cap making sure to point the instrument away from the operator to avoid breathing the fumes, and away from any potential source of ignition of acetylene gas. Empty the contents and examine the material for lumps. Examiner Ask Student: If sample is not completely pulverized what should be done? Repeat the test with a new sample.
Note is this	to Exam	iner: Point out the half sample weight to student and ask: What I demonstrate how to use it.
		Student should state if the moisture content exceeds the limit of the pressure gauge (more than 20 on the dial) a half sample must be used.
		Hang weight off balance.
		Weigh out sample of soil.
		Student can state all other steps are the same; except, double the dial reading before going to speedy chart.

Note to Examiner: A score of 85% or better is required to pass.

13 Steps = 7.69 points each
Student misses two or more steps = failure

ONE POINT PROCTOR

Note to Examiner: Provide the student with the following: No. 4 sieve, proctor mold, 5.5 lb. drop hammer, beveled straightedge, knife, scales, scoop, TL-125A, and set of "Ohio Curves".

Tria	als	
First	Seco	ond
		Examiner Ask Student: "What two pieces of information are you looking for with this test?" Maximum Dry Density & Optimum Moisture
		Weigh the mold (without collar) and base plate and record. Attach collar.
		Sieve a sample of soil through a No. 4 sieve.
		Place mold on a stable surface Examiner Ask Student: What is a suitable surface? Concrete block weighing at least 200 lbs., concrete floor, concrete box culvert, bridge abutment.
		Compact the soil into the Proctor mold in three approximately equal layers, compacting each layer 25 blows with the hand held 5.5 lb. drop hammer dropped 12 inches. Distribute the blows evenly around the surface of each layer.
		Soil should be at least ¼ inch inside the collar when compaction is finished. Examiner Ask Student: What should you do if your sample is shy in the mold or you have too much? Start over.
		Cut around edge of mold before collar is removed to prevent shearing. Examiner Ask Student: If sample shears below top of mold what would you do? Start over.
		Remove the collar, and using a beveled straightedge strike off the surface evenly.
		If surface voids are present, use soil trimmings to fill in and apply finger pressure. Trim the sample again.
		Clean off the mold and base plate and weigh mold and base plate and wet sample.
		Subtract empty weight from full weight and multiply by 30 (molds per ft³) to determine the Wet Density.
		Use a field hot plate or "Speedy" Moisture Test to determine Moisture Content.
		Plot the wet density and moisture content on the "Ohio Curves" chart to determine the optimum moisture and maximum dry density. Student should indicate that the point should fall within "Moisture Limit Lines" on graph. Examiner Ask Student: What should you do if the point does not fall within "Moisture Limit Lines" on graph? If point falls to the right, let the soil dry out or start over and use less water. If the point falls to the left of moisture limit lines add more water.

Note to Examiner: A score of 85% or better is required to pass.

13 Steps = 7.69 points each

Student fails last step = automatic failure

Student misses two or more steps = failure

FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT

Note to Examiner: Provide student with an electric hot plate or gas burner, scale, metal container, large spoon, and 1.1 lbs. (500 grams) of soil.

Note to Examiner: Student may verbally explain this procedure.

I rı	lais	
First	Second	d
		Student should state that 500 grams is the minimum sample required for soils and for aggregate the sample size depends on the Nominal Maximum Size Aggregate.
		Weigh clean dry container and record weight.
		Place sample in container and weigh.
		Place container on stove or hot plate. Mix sample continuously to expedite drying. Use low flame or heat.
		When sample looks dry, remove from stove, cool and weigh.
		Place sample back on stove or hot plate. Continue to dry for 2 to 3 minutes. Cool and reweigh.
		When constant weight is achieved, sample is dry. Record the weight.
		To determine the moisture content w,% = (W wet - W dry) x 100 (W dry - W con) Where: w,% = percent moisture w wet = weight of wet soil/aggregate and container w dry = weight of dry soil/aggregate and container w con = weight of container
		-

Note to Examiner: A score of 85% or better is required to pass.

8 Steps = 12.5 points each

If student misses last step = automatic failure

If student misses two or more steps = failure

NUCLEAR TESTING

Note to Examiner: Student must be 18 years of age, able to lift 30 lbs., and must wear safety shoes and safety glasses. Provide student with nuclear gauge, reference block, drill rod guide, extraction tool, drill rod, hammer and safety glasses.

Trials					
First	Second				

	GAUGE WARM UP AND STANDARD COUNT PROCEDURE
	Wear TLD. Warm gauge up.
	Place reference block on flat surface. Examiner Ask Student: What is minimum density and what distance should you be from any structure or any other radioactive device? Minimum density of 100 lb/ft³ and 10 feet from any structure and 33 feet from any other radioactive source.
	Place gauge on reference block (seated flat, within raised edges, proper side of gauge against metal butt plate).
	Take Standard Counts.
	DIRECT TRANSMISSION PROCEDURE
	Prepare a smooth flat test area free of surface voids.
	Place drill rod guide on test site. Insert drill rod through the extraction tool and into guide sleeve. Place foot on drill rod guide. Drive rod 2" deeper than depth of test. Carefully remove drill rod and drill rod guide.
	Select one minute count and soils mode on gauge.
	Place gauge over hole. Extend source rod into hole the required test depth. Source rod should not disturb hole.
	Gently pull on gauge housing so source rod is tight against hole. (Gauge flush on surface. Source rod locked in correct depth position.)
	Retract handle to safe position and record gauge readings.

Note to Examiner: A score of 85% or better is required to pass. 10 Steps = 10 points each If student misses two or more steps = failure

ROLLER PATTERN

Equipment Needed to Actually Perform Roller Pattern: Nuclear gauge, reference block, drill rod guide/leveling plate, extraction tool, drill rod, hammer and compaction equipment that is typical for the rest of the project.

Note to Examiner: Student may take this test verbally. Examiner should state – Material to be tested is Aggregate Base Type I 21A. Student should complete gray areas on TL-53 to determine if test is acceptable.

Tri	ials	
First	Secon	d
		Gauge has been warmed up and standard counts have been taken.
		75 feet plus additional space to accommodate roller positioning (50 feet on each end).
		Roller will make 2 passes (this varies) over the entire 75' section. Position gauge parallel with the roadway, with the source end toward the direction of the paver. Backscatter position in 15-second (fast) mode
		Take 3 readings for density and moisture spread out over most of the 75' section and record on TL-53. Mark locations. Do not test any closer than 18 inches to an unsupported edge or in areas that have been overlapped (such as the center).
		Record, add and average readings. Take 3 more readings for density and moisture in the same locations as before. Record, add and average readings.
		Examiner Ask Student: How long would you continue this process? Continue until increase in dry density is less than 1 lb/ft³ or until mat shows distress (cracking of aggregate).
Give	Studen	t TL-53 to Complete
		Examiner tell Student: Assume these are the readings you got. Show me where the increase in dry density was less than 1 lb/ft³. Student should indicate between Test 4 and 5. Examiner Ask Student: At this point what would you do? Cut vibrator off and make 1 additional pass to be certain there is a sufficient degree of compaction. Examiner Ask Student: What would you do if the dry density increases by more than 1 lb/ft³? Make one more pass with the roller.
		Examiner Ask Student: How many passes did it take to reach Maximum Density? 10 Vibratory passes.
		Examiner Ask Student : Is this an acceptable Roller Pattern? Yes. Each moisture falls within Optimum Moisture Range and the break is not over 1.5 lb/ft ³ .
		Examiner Ask Student: When should a new roller pattern be established? When there is a change in: source of material, compaction equipment, gradation or type of material, or a visual change in subsurface or subgrade.

Note to Examiner: A score of 85% or better is required to pass. 10 Steps = 10 points each

If student misses two or more steps = failure

CONTROL STRIP

Equipment Needed to Actually Perform Control Strip: Nuclear gauge, reference block, drill rod guide/leveling plate, extraction tool, drill rod, hammer and compaction equipment that is typical for the rest of the project.

Note to Examiner: Student may take this test verbally. Examiner should state – Material to be tested is Aggregate Base Type I 21A. Student should complete gray areas on TL-54 to determine if test is acceptable.

Trials

First	Second	1
		Gauge has been warmed up and standard counts have been taken.
		300 feet plus additional space to accommodate roller positioning (50 feet on each end).
		Backscatter position in 1-minute mode
		Roller will make number of passes established by Roller Pattern over entire 300' section. Examiner Ask Student: How many passes will the roller make? (10 vibratory passes)
		Take 10 readings for density and moisture spread out over most of the 300' section and record on TL-54. Test no closer than 18 inches to an unsupported edge.
Give S	tudent	TL-54 to Complete
		Examiner tell Student: Assume these are the readings. Add and average density readings.
		Examiner Ask Student: Is this an acceptable Control Strip? Yes. All moisture readings fall within optimum moisture range and the average dry density is within 3 lb/ft³ of the roller pattern's peak density. Examiner Ask Student: What would you do if the moisture content was not within ±2 percentage points of optimum? Moisture below optimum moisture range – add water. Moisture above optimum moisture range – wait for it to dry out and retest that area.
		Calculate individual dry density and average dry density requirements to be used for the test section.
		Examiner Ask Student: What verification test is to be run next? A direct transmission test is to be run on aggregate and the density results compared to the theoretical maximum density (VTM-1).

Note to Examiner: A score of 85% or better is required to pass. 9 Steps = 11.1 points each If student misses 2 or more steps = failure

TEST SECTION

Equipment Needed to Actually Perform Test Section: Nuclear gauge, reference block, drill rod guide/leveling plate, extraction tool, drill rod, hammer and compaction equipment that is typical for the rest of the project.

Note to Examiner: Student may take this test verbally. Examiner should state – Material to be tested is Aggregate Base Type I 21A. Student should complete gray areas on TL-55 to determine if test is acceptable.

Tri First	als Secono	1
		Gauge has been warmed up and standard counts have been taken.
		Half mile (2640 feet) per application width.
		Backscatter position in 1-minute mode
		Roller will make number of passes established by Roller Pattern and Control Strip over entire half-mile section. Examiner Ask Student: How many passes will the roller make? 10 vibratory passes
		Take 5 readings for density and moisture spread out over most of the half-mile section and record on TL-55. Test no closer than 18 inches to an unsupported edge.
Give	Student	TL-55 to Complete
		Examiner tell Student: Assume these are the readings. Add and average density readings.
		Examiner Ask Student: Is this an acceptable test section? Yes. All moisture readings fall within optimum moisture range (3.3 – 7.3) and each individual dry density is at least 95% of the Control Strip Average Dry Density (128.5) and the average of the 5 dry density readings is at least 98% of the Control Strip Average Dry Density (132.6).
		Examiner Ask Student: What would you do if test section readings were above or below the target values by more than 8 lb/ft ³ ? Establish a new control strip.

Note to Examiner: A score of 85% or better is required to pass. 8 Steps = 12.5 points each

If student misses 2 or more steps = failure

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MATERIALS DIVISION

REPORT OF NUCLEAR ROLLER PATTERN

English		Metric [
Report 1	No. <u>1-21A-1</u>	_Nuclear G	auge Mo	odel No.	3440		Serial No	23456	
Date	Today	Rot	ıte No	95	Project No.	0095-02	29-F14,C502		
FHWA :	No. <u>NH(</u>	95)-1			County	Fairfa	(
Section	No	1	_ Stati	on	21+00	ft. (m.) to Station	21+75		_ft. (m.)
Туре М	aterial <u>A</u>	ggregate Ba	ase Type	I 21A	Width		12 feet		ft. (m.)
Optimu	m Moisture	5.3		Optin	num Moisture F	Range			
Remark	s:								
	1st lift 6" co	mpacted d	epth, Ro	ller Patte	rn No. 1, Vibrat	ory Roller			

STANDARD COUNTS

DENSITY	2847	MOISTURE	695

DENSIII			MO151 UKE 095			
TEST NO.	DRY DENSITY	MOISTURE CONTENT	TEST NO.	DRY DENSITY	MOISTURE CONTENT	
Test No. 1			Test No.6			
No.of Passes 2V			No.of Passes			
Sta. 21+00	125.4	5.1	Sta. 21+00	134.0	4.9	
Sta. 21+35	124.9	5.2	Sta. 21+35	133.5	5.0	
Sta. 21+75	125.3	5.6	Sta. 21+75	134.1	5.1	
Total	375.6	15.9	Total	401.6	15.0	
Average			Average			
Test No. 2 No.of Passes			Test No.7 No.of Passes			
Sta. 21+00	128.4	5.4	Sta.			
Sta. 21+35	127.5	5.1	Sta.			
Sta. 21+75	128.5	4.9	Sta.			
Total	384.4	15.4				
Average			Total			
_			Average			
Test No. 3			Test No.8			
No.of Passes	1010		No.of Passes			
Sta. 21+00	131.8	5.1	Sta.			
Sta. 21+35	131.0	5.0	Sta.			
Sta. 21+75	132.1	4.9	Sta.			
Total Average	394.9	15.0	Total Average			
Test No. 4 No.of Passes			Test No. 9 No.of Passes			
Sta. 21+00	134.7	5.5	Sta.			
Sta. 21+35	133.7	4.9	Sta.			
Sta. 21+75	134.8	5.1	Sta.			
Total	403.2	15.5	Total			
Average	100.2	10.0	Average			
Test No. 5			Test No. 10			
No.of Passes			No.of Passes			
Sta. 21+00	135.5	5.2	Sta.			
Sta. 21+35	135.0	5.1	Sta.			
Sta. 21+75	135.4	4.9	Sta.			
Total	405.9	15.2	Total			
Average			Average			

TL-54 (Rev. 12/99) VIRGINIA DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS DIVISION REPORT OF NUCLEAR CONTROL STRIP

		121 01							
	glish 🗌	Metric							
		1-21A-2		Date Today					
	ute	95 NH(95)-1	Project	No. <u>0095-029-F14,C502</u>					
		NH(95)-1 Aggr.Base Type I 21A	County	County Fairfax Width 12 feet					
		22+25 ft. (m.)	_ vvidiii _ to Statio	25+25	ft. (m.)				
		Model No. 3440		to Station <u>25+25</u> ft. (m Serial No. <u>23456</u>					
		lift 6" compacted depth, R							
		-							
		ST	TANDARD C	OUNT					
	DENSIT	Υ		MOISTURE					
	2847	•		69 <u>5</u>					
<u> </u>									
	T	T T							
	STATION	REFERNCE TO	LANE	DRY DENSITY (lbs/ft³)	MOISTURE				
		CENTER LINE ft. (m)		DRY UNIT MASS (kg/m³)	CONTENT				
1	22+25	3′ Rt.	WBL	134.8	5.4				
2	22+65	9′ Rt.	WBL	135.2	5.3				
3	23+00	6′ Rt.	WBL	135.6	5.4				
4	23+35	9′ Rt.	WBL	135.5	5.4				
5	23+70	6′ Rt.	WBL	135.3	5.4				
6	24+00	9′ Rt.	WBL	135.3	5.1				
7	24+35	6′ Rt.	WBL	135.2	5.5				
8	24+70	9′ Rt.	WBL	135.8	5.4				
9	25+00	6′ Rt.	WBL	135.3	5.1				
10	25+25	3′ Rt.	WBL	134.7	5.0				
				TOTAL: 1352.7					
				AVERAGE:					
		5.3 OPTIMU	JM MOISTU	RE REQUIRED (From Produce	r or Materials Divisio				
				~ (
OPTIMUM MOISTURE RANGE									
) x 0.95			DENSITY (lbs/ft³), DRY UNIT N	MASS (kg/m³)				
De	ens.Avg.	REQUIR	EMENT FOR	R TEST SECTION					
,) x 0.98 =	AWEDAO	ZE DRV DEN	SITY (lbs/ft³), DRY UNIT MA	SS (kg/m³)				
Der) x 0.96 = 1s.Avg			R TEST SECTION	oo (kgm²)				
<i>-</i> (1	10.71.6	KLQUII	CLIVILIAL LOI						
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Cc: District Materials Engineer Project File

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS DIVISION REPORT OF NUCLEAR TEST SECTION

English 🗌	Metric						
Report No. <u>1-21A-4</u>			e <u>Today</u>				
Route No.			ect No. <u>0095-029-F14</u>	<u>,C502</u>			
FHWA No.	NH(95)-1		nty <u>Fairfax</u>				
Type Material 21-A Section No. 1			th <u>12 Feet</u> ion <u>25+25</u>	_ ft (m.) to Station_	51+65 ft (m.)		
Nuclear Gauge Model No. 3400			rial No. 23456	_ It (III.) to Station_3	<u> </u>		
Remarks	First lift 6" compa	cted depth, Rolle	r Pattern No. 1				
Di		STAN	IDARD COUNT	MOISTIDE			
	ENSITY <u>2847</u>			MOISTURE <u>695</u>	3		
TEST NO.			ENSITY (lbs/ft³), DRY rip Dry Density from T Dry Density (lbs/ft³) Dry Unit Mass kg/m³		(P) Pass (F) Fail		
1	25+25	WBL	136.8	5.3			
2	29+25	WBL	135.0	5.4			
3	35+50	WBL	136.7	5.2			
	43+00	WBL					
4		-	133.2	5.3			
5	51+65	WBL	136.0	5.1			
6			Total = 677.6				
Comments:							
CC: District M	aterials Engineer		By _ Title				